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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12.  
per annum.

No. 16,938.

號八月八年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28 1917.

已丁大歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
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TEL. 818.

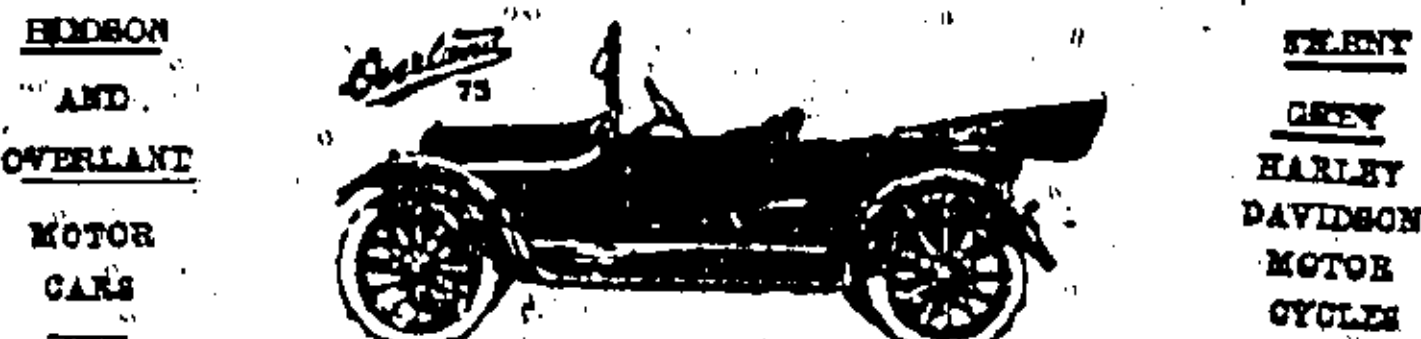
## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS.

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
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TELEPHONE 482.  
COME AND INSPECT  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

## BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.  
PREPARED ONLY BY  
**THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.**  
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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

## BATHING CAPS.

We have just received an  
exceptionally fine assortment  
of

## BATHING CAPS.

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND COLOURS.

### A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone No. 18.

### THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 450.  
Shed Office: Sham Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 5.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —  
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —  
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TAIKOO DOCK

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

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MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies

rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day, mex.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful"

P. O. PRUSTER,  
Manager.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY

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PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

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## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVES.

#### ANOTHER BRITISH ATTACK.

REPORTS BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-

ports:—

We successfully carried out a raid

this morning to the east of Messines,

taking some prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:—

There has been heavy rain all day

long.

We attacked, in the afternoon, to

the east and south-east of Lang-

emarck. First reports indicate that

satisfactory progress is being made.

We drove off raiders to the north

of Lens.

Our aeroplanes vigorously carried

out raids and observations and ef-

fectively machine-gunned batteries,

transport and infantry. The enemy

aeroplanes were aggressive. We brought

down four machines and drove down

three. Two of our machines are

missing.

#### FRENCH REPULSE VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACKS.

#### 1,100 PRISONERS TAKEN AT BEAUMONT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A French communiqué states:—

The Germans were very active, last

night, on the Aisne. After lively

bombardments, special detachments

attacked at various points, notably

to the east of Moisy Farm, east and

west of Cerny and on both sides of

Hutches monument. Our watch-

fulness frustrated the attempts and

the enemy made not the slightest

gain.

Violent enemy counter-attacks

attempted to drive us back from the

southern outskirts of Beaumont, on

the right bank of the Meuse. Our

fire annihilated the enemy's efforts

and we held all the positions won.

We captured, yesterday, over

1,100 unwounded men, including 32

officers.

Yesterday, three enemy aeroplanes

were brought down and four were

forced down in their own lines, out

of control. We copiously bombed

aerodromes, hutments and bivouacs.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A German official message, trans-

mitted by wireless, states:—

Violent English attacks, to the north-

west of Lens, heavily broke down.

The enemy gained local advantages to

the west of Le Catelet.

The French captured Beaumont

Village, Fossez Wood, and Chaume

Wood but our counter-attack regained

these positions, with hundreds of

prisoners. Fighting continues.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A German official message, trans-

mitted by wireless, states:—

A strong English attack, to the west

of Ypres, failed.

Beaumont, during the early engage-

ments, remained ours.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

#### THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT FROM MONTE SANTO.

#### AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AN EYE-WITNESS.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.

It is reported that the Austrian

Emperor personally witnessed the

retreat from Monte Santo.

A visit to the captured position

enables one to grasp the terrible task

with which General Cadorna was

faced, for the side of each mound

affords protection for the Austrians

whose machine-gun muzzles only

show over the crest. Once these

were rushed every cavern and clump

of bushes and bits of shattered

trenches became a scene of a bloody

hand-to-hand struggle for a few yards

of the mountain side.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A French communiqué states:—

On the left of the Meuse there were

fairly violent artillery actions, especially

to the north of Hill 344.

The enemy did not attempt to attack

our new positions.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

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night, on the Aisne. After lively

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(Continued on Page 5.)

## The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM  
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VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

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## INTIMATIONS

ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND CLASSES.

NEW term for Elementary (Beginner's), Intermediate (Theory) and Advanced (Speed) Pupils begins on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1917.

Private classes held in the morning. Examinations for Certificates will be held as usual by the Local Committee at the end of the term.

For further particulars apply at the Convent.

Hongkong, August 27, 1917. 2080

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Incorporated in Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution viz—

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1917.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager.

2042

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Companies' Hotel on SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1917 with the report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager & Secretary.

Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2062

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 25th September, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,  
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of the

PAPER PULP MILL.

SITUATED AT VIETRY, (TONGKIN).

THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 144,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery:

1. EIGHT brick buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.
2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.
3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at PHU THO (Tongkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One Hundred Thousand Dollars Indo-Chinese Currency).

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

CH. DE LANSALUT,  
Solicitor for the Liquidator,  
Haiphong.

Hongkong August 4, 1917. 2012

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS.

FOR EXPORT OR STRAITS USE.

# Embassy

## The Perfect Cigarette

In  
tins  
of  
25 and 50



In  
Packages  
of  
10

Have you tried the handy pocket size tin of 25?

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

## NEWS BY THE MAIL

GERMAN DESIGNS ON HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, July 9th.—A refugee from

Ostend, who has just reached Holland,

says German officers openly confess that

the British are likely to force the Ger-

mans to quit the coast, and Hindenburg

has already taken precautions to that end.

If compelled, the Germans are prepared

to enter Holland and establish a naval

base on the Scheldt. Ostend recently was

a veritable den of submarines; but as a

result of the British attacks on naval

workshops, they were completely

destroyed. Many Germans were killed,

including eight men who were inside a

lighthouse.

—

GERMANS SHORT OF GUNS.

London, July 2nd.—The "Morning

Post" in a special article on the Western

front, states that there are abundant

indications that the Germans are short

of guns and ammunition. Although

many guns are massed at certain points

the rest of the line is skinned in order

to enable the Germans to do so. British

counter-battery work never ceases.

When an enemy battery is detected

suddenly and without warning, anything

from 150 to 300 British heavy shells are

turned on the spot. In this way it is

estimated the British have destroyed

1,200 German guns in 23 weeks.

—

GERMAN SPIES IN AMERICA.

New York, July 5th.—Federal officials

are investigating a report that Germany

was fully informed of the departure and

route of the Expeditionary Force, and

they are redoubling their search for spies.

There is much speculation as to how the

information was conveyed to Germany.

There is an increasing suspicion that

there is secret wireless communication

with Mexico. Mr. Chamberlain, (Chair-

man of the Senate Military Committee),

says he is convinced that Germany

learned the movements of General Persh-

ing's expedition through spies within the

Navy Department who informed outside

agencies with the result that the

latter sent wireless messages to Germany

via Mexico or Venezuela. The "World"

says information concerning the sailing

transports was conveyed in a fake cable.

This was coded and sent to Berlin via

Spain and Sweden.

—

IRON CROSSES.

Amsterdam, July 8th.—Herr Wolf-

gang Helms, a member of the German

Reichstag, speaking at Cologne on Friday,

said his recent conversations with von

Reichmann-Hollweg enabled him to say

that the latter was prepared to conclude

peace without indemnities and without

annexations on the west or east. Beth-

mann-Hollweg's failure to express him-

self publicly so definitely was due, not

to a lack of earnestness, but to the fact

that his holding the Chancellorship com-

pelled him to have regard for the

privileges of the people around him.

—

LABOUR ENTHRAVAGANCE IN

RUSSIA.

Petrograd, June 30th.—Extravagant

Labour demands continue to render the

industrial situation chaotic. Employees

often work only six hours and then take

a day's rest. Wages doubled shortly

after the war began, and have re-doubled

since the Revolution. Unskilled men

are making \$200 a year and skilled men

are making \$1,000. If workmen strike

they demand wages "for the whole time

the dispute lasts; and when employers

demur they threaten them with execu-

tion. It is impossible for factories to

continue under present conditions.

Several large factories have already

announced that they will close down.

A single lunch cost twelve shillings, and

boots, which formerly cost 30s are now

selling at £10. State control seems to

be the only method of overcoming the

difficulties, but it is doubtful if even

this is possible at present.

—

DESTRUCTION OF NORWEGIAN

SHIPS.

Sensational Details Promised.

Copenhagen, June 26th.—It has been

ascertained that no Norwegian was im-

plicated in the German plot to destroy

Norwegian ships by means of infernal

machines. Norwegian newspapers hint

that the official statement about the

matter will prove more sensational than

the facts at present known. Over 20

Norwegian ships, with the whole of their

crews, have been mysteriously lost.

—

CHRISTIANIA, JUNE 26th.—The explosives

discovery continues greatly to excite the

public. Over a ton was found in a loft

partly in bulk and partly in infernal

machines, or made to resemble lumps of

coal. The fact that most of the cases

had been opened and that part of the

contents was missing shows that the ex-

plosives were not being merely sent to

Finland as alleged by Baron von Hau-

tenfels. The censorship forbids a full

disclosure of the facts which the public

are discussing. It is pointed out that

40 Norwegian steamers have disappeared

since the beginning of the war without

leaving a trace. If they had been sunk

by mines, the crew would have had time

to get into the boats, but violent internal

explosions would explain why the ships

disappeared.

—

INTERIOR NORWEGIANS: THE SUBMARINE

DANGER.

Complaining of a statement made by

the "Daily Chronicle" that neutrals have

been frightened off the seas by the Ger-

man campaign of submarine frighten-

ing, Mr. M. M. Myrnes, London cor-

respondent of the "Times Telegram" of

Christiania, wrote on April 12th as

follows:

"Since February 1st the British ship-

ping losses have probably averaged less

than 25 steamers per week (not includ-

ing fishing vessels). The losses of the

Norwegian mercantile marine, which is

only a fraction of the British, have

averaged about 15 per week during the

same period. Only in London there are

at this moment about 500 Norwe-

gian sailors from Norwegian ships

sunk by torpedoes, mines, or shell fire.

This loss does not look very much like

fun, does it? Since the commencement

of the war Norway's war losses exceed

400 vessels, and over 400 lives have been

lost. To what extent do you think Pre-

sident Wilson may have been influenced

by seeing the unarmed Norwegian vessels

putting to sea while those of other

neutrals stayed in harbour? Norway

has her share in preventing a German

command of the North Sea for a single

day."

—

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

EXTERRINATION OF THE ARMENIANS.

London, June 21st.—Mr. Candler, the

British Press correspondent with the

troops in Mesopotamia, telegraphed from

Bagdad yesterday:—"The British Gov-

ernment is caring for the survivors of the

Armenian massacres. Women distribute

the horrors of the endless marches

through the desert. They thought they

were going to a specially prepared

colony. The Turks daily separated

hundreds of men, took them a short

distance away, and either shot them or

left them to die with swords. The Turks

frequently killed with sticks, stones,

daggers, or knives. Many women were

pushed into rivers or thrust over pre-

cipices. Out of 1,500 persons from two

villages 400 women and girls survived.

The Turks did not spare any males over

nine years of age."

—

THE ANZAC EXPEDITIONARY

FORCE.

CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGIONS: AS

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Melbourne, June 22nd.—A return

issued by the Defence Department to-day

shows that of the first 109,500 members

of the Australian Imperial Force the

various religions were represented as

follow:—Church of England, 50.50 per

cent; Roman Catholic, 18.57 per cent;

Presbyterian, 14.84 per cent; Methodist,

etc., 12.11 per cent; Jewish, 3.33 per cent;

others, 2.06 per cent; none, 0.05 per cent.

The term "Methodist" etc., includes

Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists

and Independents, while the term

"others" comprises other Protestant

members of the Greek Church, Uni-

tarians, Salvation Army, Church of

Christ, Seventh Day Adventists, Free

Thinkers, and Agnostics. These figures,

however, do not indicate the percentage

of men of each denomination who have

enlisted. This could only be ascertained

by comparing them with the demon-

stratological statistics of the population of

the Commonwealth.

—

GERMAN DEAD PREPARED FOR

BOILING DOWN.

WELSHMAN'S GROSSER DISCOVERY.

A correspondent at headquarters says

that Welshmen who participated in the

severe fighting resulting in the capture

of Ostyavere found many German

corpses tied in bundles of three, appar-

ently ready for freighting to the boiling

down factory. Many loose limbs were

included in the bundles. A British

bombardment extending over several

days prevented the removal of the re-

mains. The Welshmen respectfully

buried the gruesome bundles.

## INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

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## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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Share, Coal and General Produce  
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PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Bentley's  
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HIGH CLASS  
PIANOS FOR  
SALE OR  
HIRE.  
CASH OR  
CREDIT.  
TUNING & REPAIRING.  
A SPECIALITY.

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## SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR  
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote  
prices for best quality SILIMPON  
COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIAN  
OR SANDAKAN (British North  
Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably  
with the better grades of Japanese  
Coal and gives good results on a very  
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN  
OR SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON  
COAL (either cargo or bunkers)  
are exempt from payment of all Port  
charges.

At Sebastian Steamers are berthed along  
side the Company's wharf where there is a  
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low  
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboka Bay (Sebastien Har-  
bour), Prices and all other information  
concerning the Port can be had on  
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal  
Company, Limited.

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complete commercial guide to London and  
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with the goods they ship, and the Colonial  
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of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,  
in the principal provincial towns and  
industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be  
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tisements from 23.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,  
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HISTORY ... 50

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("San-Tze-King," translated  
by E. J. Miel) ... 20

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND  
TAX MEMORANDUM  
... 20

WASHING BOOK (for 1917) ... 20

## WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG

A Physician's Advice

Men and women who suffer from  
weak nerves, who tire easily, can't  
sleep, have brain fag, low vitality,  
general weariness, loss of strength, dulled  
ambition, lack of will power, or any of  
those symptoms that so surely arise from  
poor, unsteady, unstrung nerves, or  
nerve force run low, should try taking a  
little Sargol with their meals for a few  
days and note results. This preparation  
is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and  
nerve vitalizer ever known for putting  
the good old "pep," ambition, courage  
and real vital energy into a tired, run-  
down and shattered nervous system.  
Here is a test worth trying. The next  
time you feel tired, blue, or when your  
nerves are fairly crying out, take two  
Sargol tablets. Then wait for just ten  
minutes, and note results. Sargol seems  
to go straight to the nerve cells and  
starts work the minute it reaches them.  
It brings a ten minute change from that  
awful dull, weak brain, don't give-a-hank  
feeling to brightness, strength, clear  
headedness and courage. It calms and  
strengthens the nerves of people who  
get the "jumps" and shivers and gives  
them poise, power and tremendous  
reserve energy. Sargol is absolutely  
harmless, contains no habit-forming  
drugs, and is always safe, easy, pleasant  
and efficient. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.,  
The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy,  
Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dis-  
pensary, and many other leading  
chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell  
it in 40 tablets to a package.

## TO LET

TO LET.  
No. 4 "BASILEA," Lyttelton Road,  
4 Roomed House with Servants  
Quarters.

Apply to—  
Messrs. LOWE,  
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, August 24, 1917. 2057

## TO LET

HOUSE ON CHEUNGSHOW  
For Sept. and Oct. Cheap.

Also one to be SOLD. Large and well  
located.

Apply to—  
J. R. SAUNDERS,  
CANTON.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1917. 2058

## TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very  
desirable SHOPS situated in Lee  
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,  
recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply  
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,  
46 Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

## TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Building.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morton  
Terraces.

HOUSES on Sharnon, Canton.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO LET

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

## INTIMATIONS

### WANTED

RICKSHAFF, second hand. Reply,  
quoting price, to  
Box No. 920.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2021

### WANTED

ENGINEER BRITISH, as WORKS  
FOREMAN. Applications with  
copy of References in own writing  
stating age, experience and salary  
required. No other applications con-  
sidered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2014

### WANTED

YOUNG MAN with experience as  
TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER  
required by shipping firm. State  
previous experience and salary required.  
Apply—  
Box 450.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1897

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

SAVARESS'S  
SANTAL  
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM  
MADE IN HONGKONG BY ALL CHEMISTS

## U.S. ADVANCED GUARD.

"SAMMY" IN FRANCE.

"Sammy" has arrived to share the  
burden of the poll and "Tommy" in  
France, writes the Paris correspondent of  
the "Times." He has arrived in a part  
from which I telegraph and is already  
about to patronize its cafes and saloons,  
and more than one enterprising French  
tradesman is wondering what in the name  
of the good God chewing gum may be  
and where it may be obtained.

The arrival of the first contingent of  
American fighting men was kept such a  
secret that even the townspeople here  
were unaware that the transports were  
about to enter their port. Thus it was  
that silence, if one may say so, struck  
the first keynote of America's army.  
The first transport hung up her smoke on  
the horizon at an early hour in the morning,  
and, after exchanging cheers with the  
tugs of port officials and the Press which  
went out to meet her, she went slowly  
to her berth just almost deserted quays.  
As the morning wore on the news of the  
arrival of the Americans spread through  
the town. People hurried with their  
dressing and ran down to the docks,  
and before the first transport had reached  
her berth there was enough of a crowd  
to cheer very heartily the advent of the  
new army of liberty.

By noon the Mayor had the welcome  
news plastered throughout the town, and  
as ship after ship arrived they passed  
before thronged and cheering quaysides  
to their berths. Great clusters of khaki  
were to be seen upon the decks of the  
great grey hulls; from the portholes  
flashed the white teeth of smokers up in  
the shrouds there was more khaki, and  
in the ship's boats still more khaki, the  
men stretching out their hands for  
oranges flung by fair hands from balcony  
and window. The scuffed rows of khaki  
on the deck were as plentiful as sweet  
corn in the cob. The men laughed and  
whistled and sang, and the ship's band  
played "Dixie" and "My Country," etc.  
of the town.

Long before the last ship of the first  
day had been made fast, keen young men  
with cowboy hats and continuously get-  
table revolvers were moving through the  
town to the camp built for them by the  
French.

The voyage of the troops were suffi-  
ciently uneventful to make their safe  
arrival a convincing denial of the German  
claim to mastery of the seas. All the  
transports have arrived safely—a tribute  
to the secrecy which shrouded their  
departure and to the vigilance of the  
convoying escort of American torpedo-  
boats and other warships. The men were  
able to give themselves up to games of  
various kinds from the list of which  
poker, I am assured, was not absent.

There was quite a discussion on board  
every ship of the convoy as to what the  
American soldier should call himself. It  
was generally agreed that the old name  
of the "Irregular Infantryman," "Dough  
boy," would fail to carry any conviction,  
and in ending around for a name it was  
found that "Sammy" was the only nick-  
name worthy to rank with our "Tommy"  
and the French "Poliu." The choice, has  
found all unqualified testimonial in the  
unanimity with which the inhabitants of  
this port address all unknown Americans  
as "Sammy."

AN AMERICAN "TIPPERARY."  
An endeavour was also made during the  
voyage to provide the American army  
with a "Tipperary." The nearest  
approach to it—which is a long, long way  
from being it—was the work of an East-  
side New Yorker. It begins: "For  
wilt thou, to Germany" will be our  
battle cry," and it includes every now  
and again the rag-time apostrophe,  
"Hullo, France." It has a good time,  
and it may yet take its place with  
"Tipperary" among the anthems of  
liberty. The favourite of the Americans  
remains, however, "There'll be a hot time  
in the old town tonight." And there  
certainly was a great scene with the  
American, British, Russian, Italian, and  
French naval and military people all  
jumbled up in one international salad.  
The black ingredient of this salad  
appears to have provided most mirth  
among the troops during their running of  
the submarine gauntlet. I choose as the  
best of all the stories told of the negro  
army stevedores that which relates to a  
gentleman of colour who, when "Land  
ahoy" was shouted, ran up the shrouds,  
exclaiming, "Land, land, I want to see  
more of it."

All this is the lighter side of America's  
arrival in the arena. But the American  
army understands the gravity of what  
lies before it. Those who have seen the  
long-lined, keen-faced men of the West  
loping through the streets of this  
town to the camp—prepared for them,  
be it noted, by atomized Slav prisoners—  
can have no doubt that America is in  
earnest. I was one of the very few who  
saw the first detachment of the British  
Expeditionary Force march through  
Boulogne in the early days of August,  
1914—our first contingents, which  
astonished the inhabitants of Boulogne  
with their "kilt" and their "bagpipes,"  
belonged to a crack regiment, the Argyll  
and Sutherland Highlanders—and com-  
parisons are inevitable, but not odious.  
The Americans have been able to profit  
by the lessons of nearly three years of  
war. They also have a small army, and  
wisely they mean to make a list of a  
long stay. I have seen the pain and  
"Tommy" at work, and it needs no Band  
music training to see at once that the  
American who has landed here are  
"It," as they would express it.  
They are more lean, more fit, and  
more yellow than our modern "Tommy."

The revolver is more frequent, and it  
swings more freely from the hip; their  
hats are more rakish even than those of  
the New Zealanders; and their faces are  
uniformly sharper-cut than those of our  
armies. Then the pack is very workman-  
like, and nestles down in a long roll  
between the shoulder blades—altogether  
they make a thoroughly workmanlike  
army. These men have all come with a  
justified reverence for France, and they  
have as their highest ambition the desire  
to be worthy companions of the French at  
Verdun and of the British on the Somme.  
America is now "all out."

## STRATEGIC YPRES.

The position of fronts round Ypres is  
of great strategic importance. To our  
selves as to the enemy it forms the great  
sea flank, says the London correspondent  
of the "Pioneer." With us the keeping  
of Ypres means the safety of Calais,  
Boulogne and Paris. To the Germans  
any signal failure on their part would  
endanger the occupation of Belgium,  
cause evacuation, loss of the sea flank,  
and the throwing of the German line  
back upon the prepared positions at the  
Rhine. There are big stakes to be played  
for round Ypres with the advantage on  
our side because of the repeated failure  
of the enemy to force any decision favour-  
able to himself at this vital part. Some  
months ago the history of the present  
activity round this area was begun by the  
Germans themselves. They concentrated  
troops in Belgium whose sole aim ap-  
peared to be the historic Ypres gate. It was  
expected that the enemy would make a  
stroke hereabouts as a counter to the  
Allied offensive of 1917. Coinciding with  
such a movement on the part of the  
enemy was to be the drive on the Aisne.  
The French smothered the latter effort  
and we have dealt with the other. The  
Kaiser boasted recently that the British  
offensive had spent itself. Whether the  
bull on the Scarpe deceived the High  
Command dependent knoweth not, but the  
time had come fully ripe for the German  
drive, and the Kaiser prepared for it with  
the usual bombastic messages. Before  
anything could happen General Plumer  
exploded his mine galleries over a long  
front, and when the smoke had cleared  
the forward positions of the enemy were  
not existent and over the debris reared the  
infantry of the Second Army, covered by  
the customary hell fire from the guns.  
The race for the German main position  
was one of the finest things ever seen,  
and before breakfast the Massines Ridge  
and all the adjacent ground had passed  
into our hands. It was a wonderful per-  
formance, for in a few minutes compara-  
tively we had overcome the work of two  
years on the part of the Huns and had  
rendered abortive another set of defenses  
which might very well have been expected  
to last the war out. The surprise was  
a complete one for the German troops,  
however much or little the Staff may have  
realized the nature and time of our effort.  
The rush over the top was made behind  
the smoke of the mine explosions and the  
curtain of artillery fire. The enemy was  
too much excited by the detonations to  
concentrate a fire into the smoke so that  
we got home with fewer casualties than  
had been expected. Major Willie Heg-  
mond was one of the first to fall in the  
fine rush made by the Irish battalions,  
and he was picked up by an "Ester  
ambulance" party, for both Ireland and  
Cork were in the fray side by side. All  
told we took 10,000 prisoners and gas-  
ed the enemy about 50,000 casualties. The  
ground captured runs from Zillebeke  
below Ypres to Pleegstert Wood and out-  
side the entire salient south of Ypres. All  
the high ground is in our possession and  
the enemy no longer is able to observe  
our preparations. He took revenge in  
long range artillery work which did not  
do very much damage although it got one  
ammunition dump, killed a colonel and  
wounded Major Harry Isacke, a brother  
of Brigadier-General Isacke of the Head-  
quarters Staff in India. The German  
newspapers have given out the usual tale  
that the English failed to break through.  
There is no such thing as a final break  
through, for in an elastic line each break  
is repaired by rounding off the line in a  
receding are further back.

## NO PEACE WITH THE KAISER.

ALLIES' MESSAGE TO RUSSIA.

The following letter was sent some  
weeks ago Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr.  
Albert Thomas, French Minister of  
Munitions, and Mr. van der Velle, Bel-  
gian Minister and Socialist leader, to the  
Council of Workmen and Soldiers' De-  
legates, and the discussion at the recent  
Labour Conference in England led to  
an added interest.

We have been very much surprised by  
the appeal for an international conference,  
which was published on Sunday in the  
organ of the Council of the Workmen  
and Soldiers' Delegates. During the last  
month British, Belgian and French  
delegations had conversations with the  
Council on the subject of the eventual  
convocation of a conference of the  
Socialist International. The negotia-  
tions thus begun were not concluded.  
You had asked the Belgian delegation for  
a note, which was sent you and to which  
you have not yet replied. You also  
invited the British majority and minority  
organizations to come and discuss with  
you the conditions upon which the op-  
eration would be made. We could not  
expect that you would convoke a con-  
ference under conditions which the

vious negotiations did not allow us to  
foresee. During these negotiations we  
showed our agreement with you on the  
peace formula of the Council of Work-  
men and Soldiers' Delegates on the  
express condition that this peace formula  
should be clearly defined and drawn up in  
such manner as to exclude neither the  
liberation of territories nor reparation for  
the damage caused to the invaded  
countries. On the other hand, we for-  
mally declared that it was impossible for  
us to support a plenary conference before  
having drawn up in a common agreement  
a series of conditions definite enough to  
remove all doubt, to discourage all  
diplomatic manoeuvres by our enemies,  
and to repudiate the Socialist factions  
which would not be willing to co-operate  
in the work of anti-imperialism for which  
you are convoking the International.  
We are more than ever convinced that a  
plenary meeting to which would be  
adapted those who are supporting the  
present policy of the Majority Socialists  
in the German Empire would be harm-  
ful and dangerous, and would leave the  
doubt that a just and permanent peace is  
possible before the Imperialism of aggres-  
sion has been destroyed.

The letter adds that it is only possible  
to think of German action when the  
German Socialists have issued a declara-  
tion, proclaiming a rupture with the  
Imperialism of aggression and with the  
Kaiser, and concludes:—  
Finally we draw your attention to the  
passage in your declaration concerning the  
political liquidation with Imperialist  
Governments and classes. We are in  
complete agreement with the Council in  
affirming the necessity of a rupture  
between Socialism and the Governments  
or classes whose war aims are tainted  
with Imperialism, but we have not  
ceased, and we shall not cease to consider  
that a national union against aggressive  
Imperialism is a duty incumbent upon all  
classes, and one from which the Socialist  
proletariat could not hold aloof without  
abdicating and compromising the vital  
interest of Democracy and Socialism. We  
shall be glad to attend a meeting in order  
to explain ourselves more fully.

## THE LITTLE CROSSES OF FRANCE.

THE DEAD ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

"I wonder what happens to the dead  
on the battlefields?"

This pathetic query is heard in every  
tongue, from East to West; in British  
homes, in the villages of Picardie, in the  
narrow streets of Naples, in the huts of  
the Russian mujiks.

The fear that the corpses may remain  
unburied on the battlefields haunts  
mothers like some sinister phantom.  
Happily, the English mother who has  
lost a son in the war is able to find solace  
in the thought that her boy was buried  
by his comrades and rests under a cross  
over which she may one day, when the  
guns become silent, leave a posy of roses,  
kissing his forehead as she kisses the  
earth.

In the grim battle of the Marne it was  
found necessary to cremate the corpses  
that filled the trenches, with the object  
of preventing epidemics. Ever since,  
the distant spectators of the fight are  
apt to think that the dead are burnt in  
hops or remain on the battlefield until  
they become skeletons.

This awful vision is not, fortunately,  
true. British soldiers never forget a dead  
comrade. On many occasions, after an  
attack on the Somme, I have seen a  
soldier write to the mother of his  
deceased friend a simple letter full of  
respectful tenderness, ending thus:—  
"He was one of the best. We all  
liked him. . . . We buried him in  
Wood and planted a small cross  
with his name over the grave. It is not  
a very nice cross, but we could do no  
more because we only had two pieces of  
wood."

It is not always possible to bring in  
the soldiers who fall on No-Man's-Land,  
in the course of a raid, for their trans-  
portation would entail a useless sacrifice  
of lives; but in the majority of cases the  
dead, wrapped in blankets, are buried  
as crosses and their graves carefully  
registered.

As most men wear a disc round the  
neck or wrist, bearing the name, num-  
ber, regiment and religious denomina-  
tion of the soldier, most crosses are in-  
scribed with a name and number. There  
are, nevertheless, anonymous dead. I re-  
member a nameless grave near the old  
German line. The following inscription  
was scribbled on the cross:—  
R. I. P.  
This is the grave of an unknown soldier  
who fell in July,  
1916.

The merciful task of finding, identi-  
fying and burying the dead, is conducted  
by an admirably organized unit which,  
up to the present date, has registered  
over 150,000 graves in France and  
Flanders. When the war ends these  
thousands of crosses embedded in the  
soil will be cared for by the Prince of  
Waldeck's Committee. There will then be  
over 400 burial grounds, each entrusted  
to the Director of the Royal Botanic  
Gardens, Kew, will soon become beautiful  
gardens, planted with trees and flowers.  
And no garden could be too beautiful  
for those who gave their lives—lovingly,  
willingly—that others may be free.

This year the apple-trees of France  
will not bear fruit for the slaves of  
German militarism. Other hands—the  
poor hands of widows and orphans—will  
gather the harvest, and ever kind earth  
will feed at last from the savage hordes  
which burnt down her woods and corn  
fields, will again give us roses.  
White and red roses between the petals  
of which the hearts of the men who died  
to defend her will show like dew drops  
reflecting the sky. Little crosses, the  
crosses of France and Flanders, you will  
be the silent witnesses of Germany's crime  
throughout the centuries.

## INTIMATIONS

## We Save You on Freight.

## MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

IS

## THE ONLY FIRM

IN THE UNITED STATES

having a sufficient volume of

TRANS-PACIFIC BUSINESS TO SHIP

A CARLOAD OF 30,000 POUNDS

EVERY OTHER DAY.

On shipments to the Orient we

enjoy a low carload export rate, which

is entirely on a weight basis. This

low rate covers both rail and ocean

haul from Chicago to Yokohama, Kobe,

Moji, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong,

and Manila, the distributing points of

the Far East. By way of these trans-

shipping points we, here in Chicago,

can take out through bills of lading

to practically all the ports of the

Far East.

BUY OF US AND GET THE BENEFIT OF THIS RATE

## Variety of Uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it

is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats,

Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the

cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies,

Mixed Meats, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea &

Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the

Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature



# WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation: without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per doz.



**A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
Telephone 436.

## Today's Advertisements

### NOTICE

**THE ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL**  
Causway Bay, RE-OPENS  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD AT 9 A.M.  
Hongkong, August 28, 1917. 2063

**DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE**

SCHOOL duties will be resumed on  
SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.  
For Terms for Boarders and  
Day Scholars—  
Apply to—  
THE HEADMASTER.  
Hongkong, August 19, 1917. 2064

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LUN.

**THE Steamship "HILSONDALE"**  
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO  
Consignees of Goods are hereby notified  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the warehouse and/or extra  
warehouse of the Hongkong & Shanghai  
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,  
whence and/or from the Wharves delivery  
may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods  
remaining undelivered after noon, the  
3rd September, will be subject to rest.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be  
presented to the Underwriter on or before  
the 5th September, or they will not be  
recognised.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods  
are to be left in the Godowns, where they  
will be examined on the 3rd September,  
1917.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.  
Hongkong, August 28, 1917. 2065

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned** have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
on  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 4th September, 1917, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner  
of HOA HOA STREET,  
**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,  
CARPETS, PICTURES,**  
&c., &c.,  
As follows:—  
Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs  
and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom  
Furniture, comprising Double and Single  
Bedsteads, (Lure Crawford make),  
Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension  
Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and  
Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services,  
Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,  
Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room  
Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing  
Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc.,  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black  
wood Furniture, including Large 6-Fold  
Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured  
Panels, Overmantel, Engraving,  
Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and  
Netting.  
A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,  
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,  
Bed Quilts, etc.,  
Also  
PIANO by Collard & Collard,  
Shidmayer & Boehne,  
Stuttgart.  
Full Particulars from Catalogue.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & BROUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, August 28, 1917. 2066

### THE CALENDAR.

#### MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock  
Exchange.

#### General Memoranda.

**THURSDAY, August 30.**  
5.45 p.m.—Inspection of Police Reserve  
by D.S.P. (R) in Queen's Statue  
Square.  
**FRIDAY, August 31.**  
Queen of Holland's birthday (1880).  
Emperor of Japan's birthday (1879).  
**SATURDAY, Sept. 1.**  
Noon—Union Insurance Society's  
Extra General Meeting.  
12.15 p.m.—H.K. Hotel Co's. Half-  
Yearly Meeting.  
8.30 p.m.—Full moon.  
**SUNDAY, Sept. 2.**  
9 a.m.—Night 14th at the V.R.C.

considerable risks in allowing enemy  
subjects to be at large, though they  
are restricted to their places of  
residence and are not allowed to  
travel without special permission, the  
Germans and Austrians doubtless  
realise they they need to be on  
their very best behaviour, for the  
regulations for their control have  
been made elastic enough to enable  
the Chinese to intern them whenever  
they deem it necessary or advisable  
to do so. Article III reads:  
"In case the place of their  
residence is such that the local  
authorities deem it inconvenient for  
them to afford the enemy residents  
adequate protection at present or  
in time of emergency, the enemy  
residents shall obey the order of  
the local officials who shall enjoin  
them to remove to a place appointed  
by the authorities or apply to the  
Government for the issue of passports  
for their departure from this country."  
The Germans have few places  
in the world to go to, if  
they are bungled out of  
China, and knowing this, they  
will probably endeavour to avoid  
giving the Chinese authorities occasion  
to resort to the extreme step,  
though we cannot but think that  
China will one day have occasion  
to regret that she did not follow the  
policy adopted by Siam.

### BIRTH.

**FERGUSON**—At the Chartered Bank,  
at Peking, on the 17th inst., to  
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. FERGUSON,  
a daughter.

### DEATH.

**COOKE**—On 20th August, at Shang  
hai, MARY beloved wife of JOHN E.  
COOKE (Messrs. Noel Murray & Co.,  
Ltd.), aged 37 years.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, August 28, 1917.

### CHINA AND THE GERMANS.

China's arrangements for controlling  
the Germans in the country are  
disappointing and have been sub-  
jected to a good deal of criticism  
in the British papers in North  
China as well as in some of the  
Chinese papers. Enemy aliens  
may obtain permission of the local  
officials under whose jurisdiction they  
live to continue their residence at  
the same place and claim adequate  
protection for their life and property.  
The "Peking Gazette," a Chinese  
paper, asks whether this is not  
playing at war? It advocates that  
all enemy firms, large and small  
should be closed down, their businesses  
liquidated and their properties sold  
off, and that all male Germans and  
Austrians should be forthwith  
interned under strict supervision  
until arrangements have been  
made for their deportation. "These  
may seem drastic measures," it  
says, "but they are no more drastic  
than is necessary to convince the  
Central Powers that China is in  
earnest and that their 'day' in the  
Far East is at an end." As the  
Chinese Government has published  
its Regulations for controlling the  
enemy aliens in the country there  
is little likelihood of any change  
being made until adequate cause  
for more drastic measures is given.  
The surprising thing is that China  
does not appear to have learnt from  
past occurrences the grave risks she  
is running by treating her enemies  
so leniently. A Tientsin contemporary  
affirms that since the beginning of  
this year the numerous fires which  
have occurred in Hankow, Nanking  
and Shanghai in Allied factories and  
other buildings carrying on produc-  
tive businesses, the output of which  
was being regularly sent to Europe,  
made it almost certain that, with  
a view to crippling any concern  
which is turning out articles which  
can be used in Europe, the Ger-  
mans have been devoting them-  
selves to "incendiarism." It says  
that the Jardine, Matheson fire  
at Hankow at the beginning of this  
year, in which \$400,000 worth of  
damage was done; the fire at the large  
refrigerating establishment of the  
International Export Company when  
two million sterling's worth of  
machinery and food would have  
been destroyed, but for the prompt-  
ness with which the fire was  
discovered and fought; and the large  
fire in the refrigerating plant at  
Nanking which caused so much loss,  
are believed to have been the work  
of Germans, or of tools who were  
bribed to do the dirty work.  
While China is obviously taking

### CHINESE AFFAIRS.

[The "China Mail" Service.]

#### THE PEKING GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

PEKING, Aug. 27.  
Lung Chai Kwong has telegraphed  
requesting permission to come to Peking  
and report on the situation in Canton.  
Li Hoi Sin leaves shortly for Canton  
to mediate.  
Li Chun, the late Admiral stationed  
at Canton, has arrived in Peking.  
The Government is unwilling to  
settle matters with the South by force  
of arms, and has appointed Li Hoi Sin  
as mediator.  
Owing to the situation in the south-  
west, the opening of the provisional  
Taanyuan has been indefinitely  
postponed.  
Ting Hui Yik, the chief secretary to  
Li Yuan Hung, arrived in Peking on  
the 24th inst. His presence has  
attracted attention in political circles.  
Feng Kuo Chang has approved of the  
Cabinet's proposal to divide Civil and  
Military administrative affairs.  
A list of new Civil Governors will  
shortly be promulgated.

#### TWO COLLISIONS IN YAUMATI TYPHOON SHELTER.

In the Marine Court, this morning,  
an enquiry was held into the circumstances  
of two collisions that took place on  
August 13, in the Yaumati Typhoon  
Shelter. The three vessels concerned  
were the "Star of the Star Ferry  
Company Ltd., the "Taming Alkins" and  
the "Amphibol," both the latter being  
A.S.C. launches.

Lieut. Thompson, the Assistant  
Harbour Master, presided. Captain  
G. P. Lammett attended on behalf of  
the Army Authorities and Mr. Robertson,  
the Superintendent Engineer of the  
Kowloon Godown Company, on behalf  
of the Star Ferry Company.  
The collisions occurred during the  
last blow, owing to the vessels dragging  
their anchors.

Evidence was taken from the  
coxswains of the three vessels, after  
which the enquiry closed.

#### THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

##### LAST NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE.

The second presentation of "Fair and  
Warmer" by the Frawley Company,  
last night, was well attended.

Our critic writes:—  
I must confess, that judging from  
what I had heard and read, I went to  
the Theatre Royal last night fully  
expecting to hear and see things which  
would justify the conclusion that the  
title of play was intended, more or less,  
to indicate, the temperature of its  
moral rather than the atmospheric  
conditions at the time the occurrences  
are supposed to take place.

There is no doubt that the piece  
contains lines and situations that,  
handled by inferior artists, could be made  
shakings to justify the super-goodies  
shaking the finger of admonition, but  
the principal interests centres around  
two simple-minded souls, and the man-  
ner in which they deal with their  
respective parts prompts a feeling of  
sympathy, with rather than resentment  
of the things they say and do and to  
which they are driven by force of  
circumstances.

For example, they become intoxicated,  
a very reprehensible proceeding for a  
young married woman and a staid mar-  
ried man, of no relationship to each  
other, but by reason of a willful over-  
indulgence, but owing to the fact that  
they are too simple to realise the poten-  
tialities of a cocktail compounded, again  
through ignorance, of every known  
drink under the sun, followed up by  
liberal potshots of champagne, also by no  
means due to excess, but to take away  
the taste of the first concoction.

The phases of human nature depicted  
by these two artists is so well done, and  
the actors are of such a high order of  
excellence, that the whole play becomes  
a conglomeration of sparkling wit and  
humour that could be taken exception  
to by none.

To-night this talented company will  
present "The Outcast" and we may  
be sure that whatever the merits of  
the actual play itself, the Frawleys will  
make it interesting and enjoyable. We  
understand that the play is one well  
worth seeing, and that the acting of Miss  
Lang (who did not appear in "Fair and  
Warmer") is a treat not to be missed.

#### HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic re-  
ceipts for the week ending 25th Aug.  
Receipts for week 24 weeks  
This year 11,833 498,948  
Last year 12,118 491,816  
Increase 285 7,132  
Decrease 1,183 26,868

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE SERVICE DOLLAR SCANDAL.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

SIR,—It is time the public had know-  
ledge of the conditions under which the  
troops in this Colony labour, and I ap-  
peal to the Press to voice the feelings  
of all who call themselves men to obtain  
conditions for the "stranger within our  
gates," such as will give redress for the  
past and hopes for the future.  
Men of Hongkong! Do you realise  
that we have many brothers here amongst  
us drawing the princely stipend of one  
dollar per week, and out of that dollar  
the man has to provide cleaning gear and  
charges against loss of kit.  
We must remember that very few of  
the men are soldiers from choice, but  
have joined up as defenders of the  
Motherland in distress and many here  
bear the marks received in the conflict  
at the Front.

All honour to them; and it behoves us  
to cause such a stir that we shall be  
able to make some effective flutter in  
the dovecots of officialdom.

Life was hard with a normal dollar,  
but things are now unbearable and some-  
thing must be done and that quickly.  
Hongkong is no health resort and can  
you believe it, Sir, men enter hospital  
with sickness contracted through no fault  
of the individual, but because the ill-  
ness is non-climatic the patient has to  
pay sevenpence per day for treatment?  
Sevenpence is not much, but recollect  
what sevenpence for hospital out of six-  
pence received means. The unfortunate  
patient leaves hospital in debt to a grate-  
ful country.

Can we wonder at the talk of a Sut-  
cliff Club when conditions are such?

Compare the service conditions with  
the treatment meted out to the Volun-  
teer forces: The Volunteer going sick  
enters the G.C.H. and receives free treat-  
ment for an illness which may or may  
not be due to his military service. Con-  
sider, Sir, the difference.

Men with cushy jobs drawing good  
salaries and the minimum of inconveni-  
ence—treatment, FREE.

Men who have given their all for their  
beloved Homeland. Treatment—seven-  
pence to pay from sickness received.

Charity is not asked—Justice and  
Equity is demanded.

#### WAKE UP!!!

Hongkong, 28th August, 1917.

#### THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL AND A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

DEAR SIR,—The Military Service Ordinance  
is exercising civilian minds not a  
little and I would like to add my con-  
demnation of it to those others already  
under public. The Officials responsible  
should not have their "face" saved by  
any amendments, but we should insist  
upon its being withdrawn in toto.  
The legal machinery for "Volunteers"  
and "Reserves" is still in existence and  
meets all requirements. The former  
carry on as usual after the War, the  
latter, naturally, drop out. Under the  
new measure and its newer amendment,  
the Volunteers also will be disbanded six  
months after the War, and we shall  
then, therefore, not be so well defended  
as before the War.

All Hongkong civilians willingly armed  
for self-defence at the commencement of  
hostilities in order to aid the military  
and volunteer garrison, and as they freely  
gave their energy and time to meet an  
emergency they very naturally do not  
see the necessity of conscription in any  
form, much less for fanciful purposes  
after the present emergency has ceased.  
So far they have not asked for assistance  
from the State either in the shape of pay  
or separation allowance.

The Garrison is still here for certain  
reasons of State not connected with this  
War, and the neighbouring States of  
China, U.S.S.R. (Philippines), Siam, and  
Japan are all our friends and Allies.  
The only non-allied neighbouring state is  
Java (1,600 miles away), and like our-  
selves is not looking for an offensive.  
Furthermore the Dutch protest they are  
neutral. If there is any danger in the  
mind of the Government to be expected  
in the Colony from the few friends who  
belong to this State, then I am convinced  
a little Police supervision is all that is  
necessary, and we possess a Police Force  
and a large and effective Police Reserve  
which is entirely a Voluntary War effort.

Our enemies, the Germans, Austrians  
and Turks, are many thousands of miles  
away, and we, from one writer's point  
of view, can consider ourselves lucky (in  
what he did not point out) because we  
can safely ignore them. If they win we  
are too small to make any effective stand  
against such an enormous power, and our  
surrender will only "ax the energies of  
the Governor and the General to the  
extent of sending off a cable message  
without the necessity of a shot being  
fired.

This Military Service Bill is therefore  
a farce and intended merely to increase  
the power of megaphonic officialdom  
under the cloak of a show of bravery by  
the "cannon fodder." This may be  
amusing to the former because they are  
exempt, but not to the latter who have  
to do the sweaty time-serving work.

Our motto is "Defence not Defence"  
and all we civilians need to do, in my  
opinion, is to learn how to shoot and  
take cover. The police are more than  
strong enough to quell any improbable  
riot. Although many of the real soldiers  
in this Colony have done their bit at  
the Front they have now nothing else to  
worry about except keeping fit, learning  
to "keep a perfect aim" and "shoot  
straight."

brightly polished, going off to sleep after  
a night guard, saluting all kinds of offi-  
cers, etc. These things can well be left  
alone by civilians for other work of an  
indispensable value with which they alone  
are conversant.

In other words any person of ultra  
military mind, whether a professional or  
a mere "Reserve," at 5,000 to 10,000  
miles distance from the fighting arena  
is a mere pimple and is absurd to  
magnify him into a glorified face-sheer.

Apart from the minimum above men-  
tioned, the only way we can help the  
State to shorten the War and bring it  
to a successful conclusion is to work  
harder and longer and lend or give any  
monetary results to the State. Every  
man in the Colony, from the Governor  
down to the meanest coolie, is prolong-  
ing the War if he wastes his time in  
any other way. People who are not earn-  
ing their living by competition, especially  
Army men and Government Officials,  
rarely possess much knowledge of the  
monetary value of time, and unconsciously  
this fault is extending in commercial  
offices in the Colony because the Military  
exigencies somehow make it humanly  
necessary to watch the clock from four  
o'clock onwards.

In all our minds we are agreed that  
the present Bill is the effusion of sub-  
normal Government and/or Military  
minds obsessed with the merits of mili-  
tarism which our patriotic young nation-  
als who have left us, are fighting for  
home) to defend Hongkong against. As  
we know these local giants by sight, if  
not personally, the whole thing is so  
ludicrous that one cannot help laughing  
and come to the conclusion that, if they  
retain any spark of humour, they must  
be laughing (up their sleeves) just to  
see how much spunk we have left in us  
after doing too numerous and too lengthy  
drills in the hot sun, from which they  
are exempt or are freely excused.

Now, turning to practical affairs which  
may help the Colony and the Empire, we  
have only to inspect the local Lunatic  
Asylum. It is a disgraceful place and a  
crying scandal. Let us build a decent  
place for the poor unfortunate inmates  
like the institutions in England and  
other civilised countries. There are, I  
believe, more lunatic asylums in Ireland  
in proportion to its population than in  
any other country, and consequently this  
should be a subject dear to the heart of  
our Governor, especially as the local  
Treasury is overflowing.

The home of megalomania (a form of  
insanity in which the subject thinks he  
is great or exalted), is Prussia, which  
runs the German nation, and its High  
Priest is the Kaiser, and his assistant the  
Crown Prince. Let us therefore impress  
on our Governor that the best advertise-  
ment we can get to induce an enormous  
flow of tourists and consequent trade to  
Hongkong after the War is to secure one  
or both of the above-named arch-lunatics  
to occupy a suite in the suggested new  
Lunatic Asylum. It could be built  
magnificently enough from our truly  
fine granite quarries. A fitting setting  
for it would be Stonecutters Island.  
Hongkong, in many ways is admirably  
adapted for the life-seclusion of such a  
man when our men at home catch him.  
Elba proved itself too near and therefore  
not safe enough; St. Helena, in these  
days of rapid transit, is not far enough  
away and ought to be satisfied with her  
memories of "Napoleon," but Hongkong,  
being 10,000 miles away, is ideal. If  
not, why not? Its climate also bears an  
evil, but unjustified reputation in Eng-  
land, Germany, and Europe generally,  
which would not please the Germans, but  
our people at home would have no regrets  
on that score.

The greatest punishment we can mete  
out to the German people after the War  
is the prolongation of the Kaiser's life,  
which, under the above scheme, it would  
pay Hongkong to be very solicitous about.  
As death comes to us all sooner or  
later, whether we be Kaisers, Army or  
Government officials, or "dollar snatch-  
ers," what finer or more beautiful res-  
tling place can be found than our "Happy  
Valley"? A magnificent monument  
(also from our granite quarries) would  
continue the advertisement in Hong-  
kong's favour for generations to come.

The job being found, a man to run it  
is the next thing, and surely amongst  
those high Government officials who  
recently objected to Germans being ex-  
cluded from this Colony the very ideal  
could be found, as but for them even the  
Kaiser would have been barred and my  
scheme must have perished.

For these few words, Mr. Editor, I  
offer no apology but thank you for the  
space they occupy. I have sent the  
usual \$10 for War Charities to the Hon.  
Treasurer.

Yours faithfully,

A. R. LOWE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

SIR,—I cannot help expressing the  
thanks of myself and I am sure I shall  
be expressing the sentiments of the  
whole Colony—to Mr. A. R. Lowe for  
the brilliant letter on the above subject,  
which is published over his name to-day.  
It places the whole matter above the  
realm of weary opinions, rules and  
judged partisan discussion, and with a  
clear, incisive business grip it hews out  
of the mass of things which do not count  
the solid, bed-rock facts which show the  
uselessness of the whole Bill and acts  
out in clear relief the petty reasons  
animating the army of parasitic Govern-  
ment officials in producing it.  
Let us trust our business men who  
have made the Colony great can follow  
the policy outlined so clearly in this  
letter.  
I would suggest, Sir, that, if neces-  
sary, a city meeting should be called to

support the whole policy, so ably out-  
lined. Every sentence from A to Z is  
a clear enunciation of the feelings of the  
Colony on the matter.—I am, Sir, yours  
truly,  
SWEET & LOWE.

#### THE OBSERVANCE OF "NELSON DAY."

We have been asked to reproduce the  
following letter which has been received  
by Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Hon. Sec-  
retary of the local branch of the Navy  
League:—

DEAR SIR.—The Executive Committee  
of the Navy League desire to appeal to  
the people of the Empire for the ob-  
servance of the anniversary of the  
death of Nelson on the 29th October  
next, as a Day specially dedicated to the  
honour of the British Fleet, and the  
Fleets of our Allies. As the actual  
anniversary falls upon Sunday 29th, it  
has been agreed that Nelson Day shall  
this year on Saturday the 30th October.  
This Day, it is hoped, will in future be  
known to the British Race in all parts  
of the world as "Nelson Day."

On the 21st October during the past  
twenty-two years, arrangements have  
been made by the Navy League to do  
public honour to the memory of Nelson,  
and to impress upon the mind of the  
British community everywhere the great  
services of his life. On the forthcoming  
occasion more than ever previously in  
our history, the name of Nelson and the  
Navy tradition will be honoured as the  
embodiment of the lofty ideals of the  
British Fleet. The profound gratitude  
of the British Empire will be expressed  
to our Navy, and to the Navies of the  
Great Nations who are allied with us in  
the prosecution of the struggle for the  
preservation of human liberty upon the  
earth.

In appealing to the Dominions and  
Dependencies for a world wide expression  
of loyalty and devotion to the Sea Power  
of Great Britain and her Allies, no words  
are necessary to emphasise the supreme  
part which the British Fleet plays in  
upholding the unity, integrity and great-  
ness of our own Empire. The significance  
of British Sea Power in our Imperial Life  
is amply recognised in the following Res-  
olution which was adopted by the Impe-  
rial War Conference at its meeting on  
March 30th last:—

That the Admiralty be requested to  
work out immediately after the conclu-  
sion of the War what they consider the  
most effective scheme of Naval Defence  
for the Empire for the consideration of  
the several Governments summoned to  
this conference with such recommendations  
as the Admiralty consider neces-  
sary in that respect for the Empire's  
future security."

In submitting this appeal for the  
observance of Nelson Day to the Over-  
seas Branches of the Navy League, the  
following suggestions are offered for  
their consideration:—

(1) That whenever possible a Public  
Demonstration should be organised at  
which attention would be called to the  
requirements of the Fleet in the present  
war and a resolution adopted expressing  
the confidence of the local community  
in the Officers and Men of the British  
Navy.

(2) That Memorial Church Services  
should be held in commemoration of the  
gallant Officers and Men in all branches  
of the Navy Service and of the Officers  
and Men of the Mercantile Marine who  
have laid down their lives in defence of  
the Empire since the beginning of the  
conflict.

(3) That all public buildings should  
display the flags of Great Britain and  
her Allies.

(4) That discourses on the work of the  
Navy in the war and the dominant part  
which Sea Power plays in the achieve-  
ment of ultimate victory should be  
brought before the children of the public,  
secondary and elementary schools.

(5) That the Editors of all newspapers  
be requested to devote space to an article  
dealing with the indebtedness of human-  
ity to the Fleet in their issues of  
Saturday the 30th or Monday 22nd October.  
(6) That collections may be raised for  
the extension of the Navy League scheme  
for the Education of Navy and Mercan-  
tile Marine orphans and for the assis-  
tance of Naval and Mercantile Marine  
charities.

The people of the Empire can never  
sufficiently acknowledge their immense  
obligations to the devoted loyalty and  
self-sacrifice of our Seamen in all  
our Sea Services, and it is hoped that  
on the forthcoming Nelson Day there  
will be a universal manifestation of  
deep and practical interest in the watch  
that has been so well kept and the deeds  
that have been so nobly done by our  
Sailors.

Elaborate arrangements have been  
made for the observance of Nelson Day  
in the United Kingdom.  
A simple scheme of decoration appro-  
priate to the time will be carried out at  
the Nelson Column in London, and  
floral wreaths will be placed around the  
plinth of the monument to the memory  
of the great Admiral and his comrades  
and also to the memory of our chival-  
rous enemies of a former time whose  
compatriots are our Allies to-day. It is  
contemplated also to provide wreaths in  
memory of the various units of His  
Majesty's Fleet which have been lost  
during the progress of the war.

Your Committee will no doubt desire  
that your Branch shall be represented  
by an appropriate wreath to be placed  
on the Column at the forthcoming  
observance of Nelson Day, and I venture  
to suggest that you will be so kind as to  
arrange for such a wreath with suitable  
inscription being sent so as to reach this  
office about the 15th October; or, if this  
cannot conveniently be done, will you  
please give me your authority to have a  
floral tribute provided for you?

Wreaths can be made in London at a  
cost of one guinea, upward, and if you  
will indicate the sum your Committee  
desires to spend for this purpose, you  
may be assured that it will be utilised  
to the best advantage.

It will give the Central Organisation  
very great pleasure to co-operate with  
your Committee in any way you may  
suggest with the object of indicating to  
the world that on the question of our  
Sea Supremacy there is no unequalled  
unity in every part of the King's  
Dominions.—Yours very truly,  
(Signed) P. J. HANNON,  
General Secretary.

#### KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in  
attacks of diarrhoea, Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy  
should always be on hand. For sale by  
all Chemists and Druggists.







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E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

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"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 2nd Sept. at Noon.

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Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.

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SHANGHAI	SEIKIANG	Aug. 30, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Aug. 31, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANSHU	Sept. 2, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Sept. 4, at 4 p.m.

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BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 34.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description filled thereon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

## APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS

## "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND").

## ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD").

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	SAIL
"VONDEL"	8,000	1st September
"ORANJE"	8,000	12th September
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	8,000	26th September
"OPHIE"	8,000	10th October

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon, passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, AGENTS.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Minor Coast).

For Freight &amp; further particulars, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about

Connecting at Calcutta with Op or about

A steamer

Shortly

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD. Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Swatow, Amoy and Sourabaya.

Sail on or about

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD. Agents.

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAITAN.....[Capt. A. E. Hodgins].....TUESDAY, 28th August at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

General Managers.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLUSA" FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOREA AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 31st August at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 1st September, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Agents.

Hongkong, August 27, 1917. 2061

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer "SANTHA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 3rd September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 1st September, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON &amp; Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, August 27, 1917. 2062

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of the late HEN TING, 1, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM SLATER, 43 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1.

12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

T. B. BROWN &amp; Co., Ltd., 183 Queen's Road, Victoria St., CLAREMONT, S.W. 18.

CLARK, SON &amp; FLETCHER, 25 Gracechurch St., E.C. 4.

G. S. SEXTON &amp; Co., Ltd., 31 Cornhill, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Bride St., E.C. 4.

ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

C. MITCHELL &amp; Co., 150 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

H. HOBSON &amp; VANDER, E.C. 4.

REYHER &amp; Co., 3 Whitefriars St., E.C. 4.

MATTHEW &amp; CAWTHRAE, Ltd., 10, 11 &amp; 12 New Bridge St., E.C. 4.

SOUTHLAND.—FRED. L. SMITH, 8 North St., David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MATTHEW FAIRBANK &amp; Co., 18, Rue de la Grange, Bateli, Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., Zolten Hall, West 4th Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—DEAN &amp; BLACK, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW.—BROOKER &amp; Co.

AUSTRALIA, TARMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—OSCAR &amp; JONES, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH &amp; Co., The APPROPRIATES Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, K. KELLY &amp; WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—W. W. J. KELLY, Manila.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH, Ltd., Shanghai.

JAPAN.—Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH, Ltd., Yokohama.

CANTON.—Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH, Ltd., Canton.

THE CHINA MAIL.

5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## DESTINATION, STEAMERS, Displacement, SAILING DATES.

VICTORIA, B.C. &amp; SEATTLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU &amp; YOKOHAMA.

SHIDZUOKA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500, WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept. at Noon.

INABA MARU, Capt. Higo, Tons 12,500, MONDAY, 8th Oct. at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takoda, Tons 9,600, FRIDAY, 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.

BENTEN MARU, Capt. Yamamoto, Tons 8,000, THURSDAY, 30th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU, Capt. Cope, Tons 18,000, MONDAY, 3rd Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHIRANO MARU, Capt. Fraser, Tons 18,000, SATURDAY, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Irizawa, Tons 21,000, SATURDAY, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

PENANG MARU, Capt. Kishibiki, Tons 10,000, SATURDAY, 1st Sept.

TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Kamada, Tons 8,000, SATURDAY, 8th Sept.

MOJI &amp; KOBE.

LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLOMBO.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, F. KORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 284 &amp; 285.

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

REST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY. 35 G. 2/2 3/4 1/2

**KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES

JOHN OAKLEY & SON LIMITED

BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

JOHN OAKLEY & SON'S KNIFE POLISH. With every Mail to London







